CU6-H00533-6-U755884

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF INFORMATION STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

CUJIS No. 6, 2003-2004

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Published by the Registrar, University of Calcutta,
87/1, College Street, Kolkata-700 073
Printed by Sri Pradip Kumar Ghosh, Superintendent,
Calcutta University Press, 48, Hazra Road,
Kolkata–700 019

211/76
GS 5884

Introduction

With help from all corners within the Department and of the University the 6th volume of Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies, CUJIS in short, is now published.

The articles in this volume are mainly from the young professionals of the library & information science field. Mainly students of this Department, former and present and a few teachers of other universities have contributed their writings in this volume.

During the period from April 2003 to March 2004 a number of activities have taken place in the Department.

Among others one of the important items is the opening of M. Phil course in Library & Information Science. Unique of its kind in the eastern part of India the M. Phil course in Library & Information Science has been introduced in the year 2003.

Introducing a modern M Phil course in Library & Information Science was on the agenda of the Department and preparations have been going on for a few years. Ultimately the one year course was proposed as a self financing one by Dr. Biplab Chakrabarti, Head of the Department. The proposal was approved by the syndicate on 26th August 2003.

The Hon'ble Vice Chancellor nominated the following members of the Advisory Committee and the course coordinator for the administration of M. Phil course in Library & Information Science. They are Prof. Bhubaneswar Chakrabarti, Prof Arjun Dasgupta, Dr. Ratna Bandyopadhyay, Sri Subir K. Sen, Dr. Soumitra Sarkar and Dr. Biplab Chakrabarti (Course Coordinator).

The advertisement for admission notice was published in four reputed dailies viz. The Statesman, The Times of India, Ananda Bazar Patrika and Ganashakti on 28.09.2003.

This admission notice was also available in the University website. The Statesman ran a news item on the same date regarding the course. 36 applications were received and on 15th November 2003 admission test, both written and interview was held in the Department.

In the 1st list of selection, the names of 9 candidates have been enlisted of which 2 were sponsored candidates.

On 27th November the inauguration of the course has taken place in the Department.

In this inaugural programme Prof. Asis Banerjee, the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of this University inaugurated the course. Prof. Swapan Kumar Pramanik, the Chief Guest of this programme gave a keynote address. Prof. Ujjwal Basu, Registrar of this University was guest of honour on this occasion. Prof. A. Dasgupta, Dean of the faculty presided over the meeting.

Prof. Bhubaneswar Chakrabarti delivered welcome address. Dr Biplab Chakrabarti gave an introduction about the course. Sri Subir K. Sen gave vote of thanks to the dignitories and others present on this occasion.

As the Department is a futuristic one with heavy use of information technology, the Department has a plan to procure and use of sophisticated equipments which is in progress. This self financed M. Phil course will help the Department in this regard.

The beginning of session for MLIS Part-I and Part-II has been changed from June to January reducing the time gap. Thus the classes for MLIS Part-I started in January, 2003, and the examination for MLIS Part-I was held in January, 2004. Results of MLIS Part-I, 2004, MLIS Part-II, 2003 and BLIS, 2003 were published within 70 days, 45 days and 80 days respectively.

Endowment scholarship named 'South-East Asian Subsistence Fellowship' has been awarded to Himadri Bhattacharyya and S. M. Sahabuddin who scored highest marks in the corresponding BLIS Examination and pursuing MLIS Part II course in the Department. The Department is very thankful to the authority of the University for introducing this kind of scholarship to the students.

Teachers of the Department had also their share of achievements and activities. Prof. A Dasgupta was elected Dean of the Faculty of Education, Journalism & Mass Communication and Library & Information Science and also was nominated a member of the syndicate of the University.

Sri Subir K. Sen visited Beizing to present a paper at the International conference on Informetrics.

Smt. Swapna Banerjee was elected a member of PG Faculty in Education, Journalism & Mass Communication and Library & Information Science, C.U.

Dr. Biplab Chakrabarti was reelected to the membership of senate and elected to the membership of syndicate of the University.

One of the important achievements in the history of the department is the active participation of the students, both BLIS & MLIS, in the hands-on-training programme in the University Library System. This programme started actually in the academic session 2002-2003 and still going on. The University Librarian responded to the initiative taken by the Departmental Head and made necessary arrangement with the help of the staff of the University Library System. The task involves training the students of the Department to clear the backlogs of the library. This said training programme will benefit the students in particular and the University Library System in general.

Biplab Chakrabarti
Hony. Executive Editor

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN WEST BENGAL—AN OVERVIEW

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1. Introduction :

The small scale industrial sector has played a very important role in the socio-economic development of the country during the past fifty years. In recent years when a lot of industries are locked out, the cottage and small scale industries are having special emphasis by the Government of India. The small scale industrial sector may be classified into two broad categories—(a) small industries including tiny industries; (b) cottage industries including agro-based cottage industries. In the Industrial Policy Statement of 1990 and that of 1991 also the importance of development of cottage and small scale industries was reinterated and the Government of India has taken policies by providing concessions and incentives to this sector.[1]

The State Government of West Bengal in its Industrial policy gives social importance to the development of cottage and small scale industries in the state. West Bengal leads the country in the number of small scale industrial units. The socio-economic transformation of West Bengal (W.B.) can not be achieved without paying considerable attention to the development of cottage industries. The State Government pursued different policies and measures for the development of cottage industry in the districts where industrial development had been lacking or sluggish.

1.2 Cottage Industries :

By cottage industries are meant those industries and crafts which are carried on mainly in the home of the artisan. All the family members assist altogether in making the product. It may be a whole time work or part time work.[2] The tools and implements used in cottage industry are simple.

Cottage industries are of special importance to the rural people of West Bengal due to several reasons:

(a) There is a massive seasonal unemployment in rural areas of West Bengal. Cottage industries can provide the much needed employment and utilise rural labour of the State which might otherwise go waste. This labour is generally used in part-time profession cottage industries like hand-sinning, handloom weaving, rope making, wool weaving, etc.;

(b) Very little amount is required to invest in the industry and it does not require any sophisticated skill;

(c) Women and children also can assist their head of the family in cottage industries. So they make their contribution to the family earning and national production;

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(d) The time lag between the execution of the investment project and finished goods is relatively short;

Cottage industries have the additional advantage that with decentralised industries, they secure a more even distribution of income and wealth.

2. Existing Scenario of Cottage Industries in West Bengal :

Cottage industry includes a variety of products. The handloom industries, sericulture, coir industries, handicrafts lac, jute diversified products, gur and gunny, etc are important cottage industries in West Bengal.

The handloom industry provides employment to large number of persons next only to agriculture in the rural areas of West Bengal As per 1999–2000, there are about 3.51 lakh handlooms giving full or part-time employment to 6.67 lakh handloom weavers. The State Government has been successful in its objectives of increasingly bringing the handloom weavers into the co-operative field. At the end of 1999–2000, 183974 looms have been brought under the cooperative societies in the State. Production of handloom cloth was 440.16 million meters in 1999–2000.

Progress of Handloom Industry in West Bengal[3]

Particulars	Units	1995/96	1996/97	1998/99	1999/2000
Production of Handloom Cloth	Million Metres	401.00	439.02	440.25	440.16
Employment in the Handloom Sector including co-operative Sector.	No. in Lakh	6.48	6.67	6.67	6.67
Handloom Co-operative Societies	1922	2171	2190	2190	
Sales Turn Over					
West Bengal Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.	Rs. in Crores	70.00	60.87	58.14	48.75

Lac is an important cottage industries in West Bengal. West Bengal produces 12% of the total lac produced in India. About 2000 MT of stick lac is produced each year in the State. Around 78,000 families belonging to tribal and backward communities in less developed districts like Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad and Malda cultivate lac as a source of subsidiary income.[4]

Apart from lac coir another Cottage industries are promoted by the State Government. West Bengal is one of the major producers of coir and coir products among the States in India. The rapid growth of coconut trees in the state has created a large potential for coir or coir industry in the state.

West Bengal is one of few States where all four kinds of silk i.e., mulberry, tasar, eri and muga are cultivated. The area under sericulture has been increasing steadily in the State. In 2001-2002, 665 acres of new area of old plantations have been replaced by high yielding varieties. Total area under mulberry plantation was 30032 acres in 2001-2002. The area under tasar plantation was 14734 acres, and that under muga was 290 acres. Total silk production in 2001-2002 was 1432 MT[5].

Status of sericulture in West Bengal as on 31.03.2002

Item	**Mulberry**	**Tasar**	**Eri**	**Muga**
Plantation (acre)	30032	14734	No. systematic Plantation	290
No. of Farmers (families)	110000	7600	335	225
Cocoon Production	114300MT	21008 kahan	3.92 MT Piereed	5.38 lakh No.
Silk Production	1407 MT	23 MT	2 MT	Small Amount

Source : Economic Review 2002-2003 : Statistical Appendix, W.B.

The handicraft industries play a vital role in the state economy. In West Bengal several items of handicrafts like silver filigree, softdolls, hand batik, diversified jute products, solapith, needle work, chikan embroidery, clay modelling, dry flower, terra-cota modelling, coconut shell crafts, bamboo and cane products, earthen-ware, mat, talaimaking, carpet weaving, coneh shell, etc., are produced in different parts of West Bengal.

Problems of the cottage industries in West Bengal :

Inspite of important role played by the Cottage Industries in our State economy the industries face several problems to their development. These problems are found mainly in the rural areas of the State. The problems are furnished below :

1. The artisans have to purchase raw materials of their products. They need to have loan for a certain term either from banks or Mahajan. But in recent years under the liberalized policy regime, the commercial banks have been reluctant to finance cottage and small industries because being a priority they provide less assured prospect of recovery. According to cottage and small scale industries department of the State Govt., the amount of Loans received by cottage and small scale industries have been declining. Again the artisans or entrepreneurs receive Loan from Mahajan at high rate of interest and on condition that a major portion of their finished goods have to be sold to the Mahajan at a lower price.

2. One of the important problems faced by the cottage industries is the use of traditional method in their production. They use old tools, implements and technical know-how which are constraining to the development of cottage industries.
3. The artisans can not collect a good quality of raw materials and consequently the high quality of products is not produced. The raw materials are received from the Agriculture and large scale industries. But a middle man always plays a self interest role between the artisans and the supply of raw materials to the artisans.
4. Due to illiteracy of many rural artisans, they could not know where the assistances can be had from different information sources including Government sectors. The artisans are not aware of current information relating the development of the cottage industries due to illiteracy. They could not know about the current market price of their finished products and also the market for selling of their products. Also State Government has taken initiative in a certain manner to sale the finished products of the artisans.
5. Most of the cottage industries are setup in the rural areas. The communicaiton is very bad in most of the cases and there is a lag between the final products and the selling of products. So the customers do not have the products timely and for this the domestic handicrafts face tuff competition with the products of handicrafts items from other states and abroad also.
6. Problem of electricity is also one of the problems to the development of cottage industries. The load shedding is daily routine in the rural areas of West Bengal. This creates a severe problem to the part time workers engaged in cottage industries because they generally work in the evening. Again the artisans are not able to run their by generating set at the time of load shedding.

   The above problems are the constraint to the development of cottage industries in the State. However, the State Govt. has taken initiative to solve many of the problems specially in the rural areas of West Bengal.

4. Steps taken by the Govt. for the development of cottage industries:

The Government of West Bengal has taken different policies and measures in two broad Ways : (a) Formation of Organisational Structure; (b) Financial assistance.

4.1 Formation of Organisational Structure :

The highest authority for the development of cottage industries in the State is the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Industries. Under the Directorate there are several organisations as assistant to the industries. The West Bengal Haldloom Development corporation for handloom industries has been set up to assist the handloom weave individually.

The Khadi and Village Industries Corporation for Khadi and West Bengal Handicrafts Development Agency for hand crafts have been established to assist by providing raw materials and selling of finished products.

The District Industries Centres (DIC) have been set up in 1978 in every district to assist the artisans or entrepreneurs by providing training programme, supplying raw materials, soft loans, encouraging selling of products etc.

4.2 Financial assistance and other measures :

The State Government promotes the growth and development of various cottage industries. The main agency for providing financial assistance to cottage and small scale industries in the state is the West Bengal Financial Corporation (W.B.F.C). The WBFC in 2001-2002 sanctioned 6439 lakh of financial assistance to 585[6] small scale units.

WBFC has been one of the important sources of credit for the government of West Bengal's self employment programme–Bangla Swanirbhar Karma – Sansthan Prakalpa (BSKP). Under the scheme the State Govt. 20 percent of the total project cost as subsidy, bank loan component is 70 percent and 10 percent[7] out of the project cost only is borne by the investor.

Under Bengal State Aid Industries Act (BSAI) soft loans upto a maximum limit of Rs. 10 thousand are given to the artisans. The ceiling of such loan assumed to be increased to Rs. 50 thousand. In 2001-02 Rs. 82.01 lakh was disbursed to 922 units artisans[7]. The State Government under the BSAI provides financial assistance to handicrafts artisans.

The State Government has taken initiative to inform the industrial co-operative among the artisans and entrepreneurs in the State. Any group of atleast 10 to 15 artisans or workers organised to establish a small scale unit for the production and selling of the products given registration as on Industrial Co-operative Society by the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Industries of the State Government.

The State Government also lays down emphasis on exports of products produced by the Cottage and small scale units in the State. It compiles a list of manufacturing of foreign goods and information on foreign buyers are regularly maintained by the DICs so that the artisans and entrepreneurs become aware of export markets.

Lac Industry :

The State Government, has introduced a number of schemes for providing training to cultivators on improved methods of cultivation. It has set up 23 State Brood Lac Farms in dirrerent areas of industrially backward districts. Brood lac is also distributed free of cost to local cultivators on the recommendations of local Panchayats.

There are four-training-cum servicing centres located in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad to provide training as well as servicing facilities to small lac manufacturers.

Coir Industry :

The State Government has set up two training cum servicing centres for coir in Uluberia and Dhancheberia - these centres apart from training aroud 20 coir artisans each year, provide specialised services to coir artisans.

Bee-Keeping :

West Bengal Government provides training programme on bee-keeping every year. The State Government organised training programmes on bee-keeping in 2001-02 in six potential districts[8] i.e. Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Malda, Purulia and Barkura. This industry plays a vital role in the State economy. West Bengal is one of the few states in India where honey is produced in a greater quantity.

Handicrafts Industry :

There is a large number of skilled handicraft artisans in West Bengal who produce diverse handicrafts items. The State Government, has tried to promote handicraft industries in the State. The Banipur Experimental workshop cum Research Institute located in South 24 Parganas supplies new designs and improved technical know-know to handicraft artisans. In 2001-02, 36 Handicraft artisans[9] were given advanced training in trade like batik print, dry flowers, soft dolls, sola-pith, diversified jute products, coir products, silver filigree etc. DICs in the State also organise different training programmes for skill and design development for different handicraft items. In 2001-02, about 557 trainees[10] were trained in different districts in crafts like horn crafts, terracota, soft doll, batik, dry flower, dokra, chikon embroidery, etc. The fund is released through the Zilla Parished/Urban Local Bodies of the State Govt. for carrying out such training programmes.

In order to encourage artisans to produce improved handicraft items, the State Government, arrange a district level competition in every district and a State level handicrafts competition every years. The awards for district level and state level are provided to the artisans to encourage their better performance.

The State Government also organises fairs and exhibitions at local, district and State Levels to popularise the products and to allow artisans in the fairs and exhibitions. The Government provides TA/DA, carrying costs to handicraft artisans for participation in the fairs and exhibitions.

The State Government has also created a pension scheme for the handicraft artisans of 60 years and above age group.

The financial assistance is also provided to different State level organisations involved in promoting handicraft industries. In 2001-02, Manjusha was sanctioned Rs. 150 lakh as share investment, Rs. 40 lakhs as grant and Rs. 29.75 lakh as loan[11].

In order to promote the sale of handicraft product the State Government, grants 20% rebate on sale of such product by specialised organisations during 90 days in a calender year. The rebate is also granted to artisans on sale of their products during Handi Craft Expo.

Handloom :

The State Government assists the poor handloom weavers by providing finance, raw materials and marketing outlets.

The Government has been successful in its objectives increasingly bringing the handloom weavers into the co-operative field. Around 197 Handloom Development Centres and 40 Quality Dyeing Units[12] have been set up in the State.

Adequate and timely availability of quality yarn is essential for continuous production of handloom cloth. The State Government, therefore ensures that West Bengal Handloom and Power Loom Development Corporation (WBHPDC) and West Bengal Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Apex Society) provide chank yarn to the co-operative societies and to other poor weavers to market their products.

Sericulture :

It is an agro-based cottage industries. The main strategy of the State Government in this section has been to extend the area under sericulture and to increase the production of silk by–

1). providing extension support and technical guidance to the researchers/ reders;
2). supplying disease free silk worm seeds to poor farmers,
3). providing improved variety of cuttings and saplings;
4). providing marketing support; etc.

A number of special schemes are also being implemented in the State for development of the sericulture industry. SERI 2000 is a collaborative sericulture development programme between Government of India, Government of Switzerland. The State Government NGOs and private organisations are involved in implementing the project. Under this scheme many licensed seed producers are provided training every year.

Conclusion :

Setting up of new cottage industry is constrained by the lack of credit from the banning sector to a some extent. The availability of loan from West Bengal Financial Corporation (WBFC) is not sufficient in terms of the actual requirements of the artians. However, the role of the State Government, in promoting cottage industries is very much evident. Inspite of several constraints, the cottage industries in the State make a huge contribution in the State Economy. It can solve the problem of unemployment in a greater extent. The unutilised rural labour is used in the field of cottage industries. The State Govt., should set up a central information cell to aware the artisans about the current information relating to the industries. The State Government utilised a certain portion of the total plan fluid to the development of cottage industries.

Acknowledgment :

The author is grateful to Dr. Biplab Chakrabarti, Reader, Dept. of LIS, CU for his untiring guidance and inspiration.

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Abstract : Development of small scale industries are the key factors of socio-economic development of any country. Cottage industries include handloom industries, sericulture, coir industries, handicrafts and jute industries etc. In West Bengal, Cottage industries have faced several problems. To overcome these problems West Bengal Government has taken several measures. All these have been discussed in this paper to give a new dimension on need-based information for small-scale and cottage industries.

INFORMATION IN TEXTILES IN INDIA : SOURCES AND SERVICES.

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Introduction :

Great and epoch-making changes in the domain of information science, information technology and information services, have given the birth of the information age. It is more and more recognised that the prospects of an industrial society depend, on the well-knit and effective information systems supporting its vital activities. In view of this, the present state of information sources and services in the field of textile industry, especially at the national level are taken into consideration.

1. Textile Industry in India :

Textile industry every where in this globe, occupies an important position in the process of economic development. It is an industry which fosters different ancillary industries, commercial undertakings, local machine manufacturers, suppliers of accessories and spare parts, fuel and power, rail and road transport, inland water transport, banking, insurance and so on and so forth and thereby contributes considerably to GDP of a country.

The textile industries in India employ more than 26 million workers and account for 20 percent of manufacturing sector output and about 32 percent of export earnings. It is closely linked to our agricultural and rural economy. It is also the highest foreign exchange earner and provides support to the country's economy in many other ways.

2. Generation of Information :

Information on 'textiles' is continuously generated in R and D laboratories, in agricultural universities in textile colleges as well as in the industries. The success of the R and D programmes depends largely on information exchange between scientists, researchers and experts working in various B and D organisations and industries. The information is needed to be collected, stored, organised, repacked and ultimately made easily available to the users.

R and D organisations, institutes and industries can only concentrate their efforts on focussing on generation of new technologies and knowledge, But it is the duty of the information specialists and other professionals in this field to give more stress in transferring the developed technologies to the end-users, with a maximum probability of reaching the desired goal. Moreover, the frequently changing technological life span and increased competition compel everyone in the business of trade and research to increase their awareness of the new developments, current technology and developmental plans of their competitors. Each technology developed and transferred has some impact on different beneficiary groups. By making the flow of information uninterrupted, a textile research system can be created which may sufficiently help to develop new technologies, with full knowledge, potentiality and sensitivity of the ultimate users' community as well as of socio-economic system.

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3. Classification of information :

Seetharama, in his 'Information analysis and consolidation' identified three types of information.[1] They are mentioned below :

* Policy and management information which increases the capabilities to manage, control, negotiate, compare, evaluate etc.
* Operational and industrial information which includes information regarding production, maintenance, operations and services.
* Scientific and technical information, which includes scientific and technical knowledge, technical decisions etc.

Moreover, we can add to it, 'Market, trade and export/import information, which includes market potentialities of different products, export statistics, export standards, export quota and import policies etc.

4. For whom the information services are meant :

The users of information services may also be categorised into the following groups.

i) Researchers and scientists;
ii) Planners/Policy makers;
iii) Communicators/Intermediaries;
iv) Industry houses, trading houses;
v) Community groups consisting of growers, industrial workers etc.

5. Textile information in India :

5.1 Sources :

Sources of information can broadly be classified as : human sources, documentary sources and organisational sources. Here, we will restrict our discussions only to the documentary sources. This documentary source can be further categorised as primary, secondary and tertiary documents.

5.1.1 Important primary sources containing textile information :

Some of the important textile journals of Indian origin are listed below:

i) Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research.
ii) Indian Textile Journal.
iii) Journal of the Textile Association.
iv) Man-made Textiles in India.
v) Textile Industry and Trade Journal.
vi) Textile Industry of India.
vii) Textile Trends.

5.2 Information services on textiles :

Information services may be summarised as "..... to produce document surrogates and sometimes to handle them for the benefit of specific enquiries, may be divided into two groups : publication services on the one hand, whose main task is to produce and circulate Abstracts and Index Journals in given fields of basic or applied knowledge, and on the other hand information centres, which use such journals, plus more depth and under a wider variety of forms of requirements of a special community".[2]

The above statement points out that catering to the needs of information has two major facets :

a) Information services;

b) Information centres and systems.

5.2.1. Information services available at the national level :

Some well-known information services organised at the national level are described below :

a) ATIRA Communications on Textiles

Producer	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad 380015.
Frequency	Quarterly
Subject-scope	Textiles including jute and allied fibres.
Source	Journals, monographs, conference proceedings, reports etc.
Language	English
Geographical coverage	National
Form	Printed
Starting date	1967
Availability	On subscription

b) Texincon

Producer	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad 380015.
Frequency	Quarterly
Subject-scope	Taxtiles in India and in other developing countries.
Source	Journals, reports, conference proceedings etc.
Language	English
Geographical coverage	International
Form	Printed
Starting date	1989
Availability	On subscription.

c) World Literature on Textile and Allied Subjects.

Producer	NICTAS, Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association Ahmedabad 380015.
Frequency/Update	Updated every three months.
Subject-scope	Textiles and allied fields.
Language	English
Geographical Coverage	International
Form	Computerised data base.
Starting date	1973
Availability	On request at a nominal cost.

6. NICTAS : What is it?

NICTAS is the acronym for National Information Centre for Textile and Allied Subjects. It provides all sorts of information and statistics which would be of interest to all concerned with textiles. One of its objectives is to provide documentation and bibliographic services using various modes including electronic data processing systems. The other objectives are to integrate the economic, scientific and technical information systems and services related to textile and allied areas into an effective networking for the developing countries with special emphasis on India.[3] It was established in the year 1987 under the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT). The major activities of NICTAS include :

a) Preparing state-of-the-art reports;
b) Conducting survey;
c) Providing technological forecast and other techno-economic and special management information services;
d) Providing retrospective documentation services, like master index of information, subject bibliographics, reviews and directory of research etc.
e) Providing current indexing and abstracting services;
f) Providing SDI;
g) Providing reference and referral services;
h) Retrieving information on request;
i) Rendering reprographic services;
j) Circulating content page/s of periodicals;
k) Document Procurement on behalf of the users;
l) Providing translation service; and
m) Preparing CULT (Current Universal Literature on Textiles).

Moreover, NISSAT Access Centre for International Data centre (NACID) at NICTAS has been created to meet the needs of various groups of users from all sectors. NACID provides information services on all subjects and to all industries, wherein textile and allied industries are definitely getting priority. The major areas covered by NACID are :

1. Manufacturing proccesses
2. Patent information
3. Latest export/import data and trade information
4. Latest production data
5. Manufacturers' information (Directory etc.)
6. International Patent Regulations
7. All sorts of business information
8. Market potential of any product
9. Current bibliographies of microdocuments (International coverage)

The wide variety of information mentioned above is available on-line, as it can have access to Kinght-Ridder, DATASTAR, TRADSTAT and STN International which have more than 600 databases.[4]

The on-line databases providing business and trade information, business economics and statistics, corporate news etc. are;

ABI/INFORM, PROMPT, PREDICASTS FORECASTS INTERNATIONAL, TIME SERIES AND FORECAST, BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL, COMPANY INTELLIGENCE, CORPORATE NEWS — INTERNET, DELPHES EUROPEAN BUSINESS, ECONBASE, CENDATA etc.

In this article much emphasis has been given on the information services rendered at national level, but the discussion will remain incomplete if some of the major information sources and services on textile and allied subjects at the international Level are not mentioned. A few of them are:

CAB Abstracts, Computer Print-out Subject Indexes to WTA, Cotton and Tropical Fibres Abstracts, Textile Digest, Textile News Index, Texline, Textracts, TITUS (Textile Information Treatment – Users' Service), WIRA Scan and WTA (World Textile Abstracts).

7. Conclusion :

The formation of NICTAS, at our national level is a significant incident and both NICTAS and NACID are continuously trying to organise and disseminate the technical, economic and trade information in this field and to meet the needs of the end-users.[5] Their effort in assessing and analysing the needs of the users and to feed them from the sources which are not always very easily available and accessible has created much interest among the users' community.

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Abstract : This article explains the information sources and services on textiles in India. It describes the generation and classification of information on textile industry in India. It also includes the users of textile information. A brief description on important primary sources of textile information at the national level and information services on textiles are available in this article. The activities of NICTAS and remarkable databases on textiles are also included in this paper.

AUTOMATION AND NETWORKING IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM : SOME CONSTRAINTS.

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Introduction :

The present era is an era of information explosion. A tremendous amount of information is being produced every minute of every day. It is something all of us know and often talk about it. Recently people outside the Library and Information science field have recognised the unimaginable political and economic power that access to information provides. They therefore have now come to the forefront of the movement for access to information.

Need of Automation and Networking :

Taking into consideration the twin phenomena of information explosion and price rise, which has created a situation of inadequate resources even in frontline and established university libraries and colleges decided to take a quantum jump into a new era, by setting up Library network and automation which has recommended that to keep pace with the costly information resources, the libraries in the higher education sector, whether they are university libraries or Research and Development Institute libraries should be recognised and linked via modern means of communication.

In a modern library acquisition processing and circulation of documents have become specialised forms demanding high degree of efficiency which can perhaps be achieved only by planned use of computers. Computer application in library and information work is most relevant in the context of 4th law of library science since it undoubtedly increase the internal efficiency of the day to day work within a library. The other factors such as information explosion availability of the information in machine readable form capabilities for multi use of machine readable records etc. have forced us to think of computer in library environment. Library automation refers to the phenomenon of mechanization of traditional library activities. A systematic implementation of library automation programmes help us in increasing the efficiency of the library management. For example if one automates a book ordering system it particularly helps in automating cataloguing function and also circulation control. The machine readable data bases developed for the purpose of library automation can be further used for information retrieval. Book ordering system, computerised cataloguing can be done by computer. There are many other areas where we can use computer in a library. for instance, for the purpose of text capturing, electronic mailing, maintaining diary, teleconferencing etc.

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*Senior Libranian

Automation is a viable method in these days to face the challenges of exponential growth of literature and flow of information. It locate materials in other libraries and have access to a wider range of information resources so as to fulfill the need of our users and extend our resources. Automation standardise library technical processing activities and operations and facilities borrowing procedures and improve inter library loan and communication. Automaton shares the expertise and skills of more experienced librarians available in other libraries and reduce costs and necessary duplications of materials and efforts.

Prospects and Constraints :

There are two state (Gawhati University and Dibrugarh University) universities and two Central (Tezpur and Assam University) Universities in Assam. The state has 2 Government Colleges (cotton college & Haflong college) and 172 Non-Government Colleges. It is a matter of fact that there is no networking among those university-libraries due to absence of bibliographic control and absence of institutional leadership. Assam University, Silchar has taken up a step to make their library fully automated. But the work of computerisation is running very slowly though the university has its own Department of computer science and computer centre also.

The application of computers and networking in Indian libraries has been steadily going, college libraries in Assam state depict a pathetic picture-majority of the colleges have no computers. One of the college library in Guwahati city has only its own web site. There are certain problems might be hindering the college libraries of Assam in having computers.

1. **Lack of Manpower :** Most of the college libraries of Assam are quite under staffed and even routine activities and services, such as classification, cataloging etc. are not properly maintained.
2. **Lack of fund :** Another problem relates to finances, with the present resource crunch would the Govt. of India and U. G. C. be willing to provide computer to the colleges of Assam. The financial condition of the state is also bad. The teachers and librarians working under UGC scale of pay have not yet been received the 43 months arrears. Even the employees working in the colleges of Assam are not getting their monthly salary regularly. In this situation automation and networking of college libraries are quite in dark stage.
3. **Lack of Computer skills :** In Assam there is a lack of experienced people to use and implement computer system.
4. **Lack of communication :** Assam is one of the backward state in the North Eastern region. The communication infrastructure is very bad in this region. The short comings of telephone services and electricity supply problems may put hurdles in smooth working of automation and networking.
5. **Lack of resources and standards :** Lack of adequate resources and absence of standards affirm the importance of sufficient library budget

provision and unified library practices primarily in the area of technical services.

6. Lack of willingness to share information and resources and the disincliation of some libraries toward co-operation.
7. Non awarness among authorities.

Conclusion :

The rapid growth of computers, networks and the proliferation of electronic information sources are currently producing an electronic information explosion of vast proportions. This increase is not only recent but is directly related to the advent of computer. To tackle this information explosion one must realise that information is a resource. It must be managed and controlled. It is therefore necessary for us to have computers to handle information most effectively and efficiently.

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Abstract : This is all about the advent of Automation and Networking in College Libraries where electronic devices like computers playing a vital role in such development. The rapid information generation and dissemination of the same pave the path for rapid automation in the college libraries. Acquisition, processing and circulation of documents in libraries have been automated for giving better and speedy services to the users. Computerised cataloguing is another important aspect of modern automation system. Now-a-days in the college libraries, automation and computerisation have became a feasible step to face the challenges of geometric progression growth of information. But in India, in case of college libraries the automation scene is rather dull. This is due to the tack of skilled manpower and financial stringencies. Lack of computer knowledge and skills has also hinder the growth of automation. Other factors like lack of standards and lack of awareness also plays vital role in the under developed of automation system in college libraries. But, over all, it is the feeling that to handle the rapid information explosion more and more automation and computerisation is required in the libraries.

MEDICINE : THE IMPORTANT INTERNET SOURCES

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Introduction :

Doctors, by virtue of their busy profession, get little spare time or energy for visiting the libraries, or scanning the available primary, secondary & tertiary litterateur.

The medical libraries in this state are also very few and far between. They are not generally very resourceful with the latest issues of the good quality journals & reviews.

In this almost, 'নান্যপন্থা বিদ্যতে' situation, doctors are naturally led towards a heavy dependence on internet sources.

Back Ground :

Through the powerful web browsers Netscope Navigaton & the Microsoft Internet Explorers, it is very easy to search internet using a 'Net Search' button. After reaching a chosen database, all one has to do is type a subject in the search box.

But the problem is that these searches often lead to junk information which is huge in quantity but whose authenticity & relevance are very much open to question. Thus one requires to know about the quantity of information.

Some important search services :

Altavista is one of the most exhaustive search engines. But unfortunately it has no filtering system for ensuring quality. As a result, any search through this will reveal thousands of reference.

Health on the Net :

Address = http://www.hon.ch

It is run by a foundation whose aim is not to earn profit but to run business and to serve the health professionals.

This organisation is trying to establish a quality filtering system by insisting on the inclusion of materials written by medical professionals only.

When it is not possible, the producers of databases are asked to clearly mention the fact that these particular records are written by a non medical person.

Ciniweb :
Address = http://www.ohsu.edu/ciniweb
Developer = Oregon Health Sciences Library
Subject Area = Health Care Education & Practice.

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As is expected in a search service developed by a library, it has been extensively indexed & thus have multiple access points & intricate linkings of the different databases so as to serve the users much more pinpointed, exhaustive & expeditious service. We librarians can justifiably be proud of the fact.

Through this intricate indexing system an article on a subject can be retrieved even from a journal remotely connected to that subject.

This has another extraordinary device for easier search. Medical persons can put a question in their own way. An internet program in the system conveys that query into a correct MeSH heading.

Medical Matrix :

Address = http://www.medmatrix.org/index.asp

Publisher = Healthel

Its aim is to devote all its energy to 'posting, annotating, and continuously updating full content, unrestricted access' to Internet's clinical medical resources.

This site has links to about four thousand internet sites. It has quality control mechanisms, a hierarchical structure and a controlled-vocabullary developed to suit its purpose.

To ensure the best quality materials it uses ranking system.

One has only to fill in an online form to register herself. No fees are chargeable.

Organised Medical Networked Information (OMNI) :

Address = http://www.omni.ac.uk

Publisher :

Features :

Here the databases can be searched or browsed. Search can be done by topic alphabetically, or by topic in a classified order or by MeSH headings. Search can also be done for health materials produced in U. K. only.

It has an easy but very powerful interface which makes this site very userfriendly and easy-to-use.

Current Awareness services on the Internet :

Now we will discuss about the current awareness services on the Internet. In this sector, Internet is always many steps forward. All primary and secondary services in print media require much more time to publish a new information. But Internet catches the new information very quickly and presents it in a suitable manner for the instant retrieval of the busy doctors.

This is divided into three main tyoes : electronic newspapers, research findings and health news.

Newspapers :

GS 5884

News Tracker =

Address = http://nt.excite.com

publisher = Excite.

News Page =

Address = http:/www.individual.com

These two are search services to find any newspaper that one may require.

News Tracker is a search service for all newspapers on miscellaneous subjects including some newspapers on health.

But News Page is more health-oriented search service.

News tracker scans articles from more than 300 web-based newspapers & magazines every day which includes a few medical titles, whereas News Page scans over 600 sources everyday of which about 15% are of medical field.

One important aspect here is that it allows modification and refinement of the search strategies by using boxes like 'like it' or 'learn what I like'.

The results of the searches may be saved in a News Page profile created by the user.

The users may also receive their own daily newspaper through email via this service.

Health News :

Reuters Health =

Address = http://www.reutershealth.com

It is a digest of health stories from all over the world which is divided in two sections - for health professionals and for consumers.

It also contains Reuter's all press releases of the past two years. Every story has full reference to its service material.

Med Scape :

Address = http://www.medscape.com

It gives a weekly summary of all the health news to its subscribers through email.

It has a news letter, medpulse, which describes the quality articles of the past week.

It gives full text health stories free of cost.

Doctor's Guide :

Address = http://www.docguide.com | MEDNEWS.HTM

It provides its subscribers weekly digest of the news monthly health topics through email free of cost unlike the above service, it concerns itself more on sensationalism than quality.

Communicable Disease and Prevention control (CDPC) :

Address = http://www.edpc.com |

Publisher = Centers for Disease Control, World Health Organisation & other health agencies.

It gives reprints on the related issues free of cost.

Research Findings :

Unever Web (address : http://uneweb.carl.org) and Web Med lit (http://webmedlit.silverplatter.com/index.html) are two internet services of more than two thousand five hundred journal articles on medical science. It is most current service. It gives customised search and SDI services at an extra cost.

Web med Lit gives the health personnel a one-stop shop to 30 quality medical journals including BMJ, JAMA and Journal of American Medical Association.

It links with the particular journals with a free of cost.

Medical Databases :

We will now have some idea about the medical databases in the Internet which are accessible free of charge.

MEDLINE =

Address = http://www.nebi.nlm.hih.gov/pubmed

Producer = National Library of Medicine.

Contains = over 10 million bibliographic citations from over 4000 biomedical journals.

PubMed MEDLINE is one route to the MEDLINE databases via Internet.

Three most important features of this database are currency (within one weak of publication), high-quality searching (MeSH headings, Boolean operators and all usual approach points) and links with the source journals and sometimes with other medical databases.Cochrane Database of systemic Reviews (http://www.update-software.com/cochrane.htm)

Subject = Effects of healthcare.

Contains = Abstracts of all cochrane review 5.

EMBASE (http://www.healthgate.com/help/price/embase.shtml).

It is the Ercerpta medica database which contains 6.5 million records. Two important subjects included are pharmacology and psychiatry. Registration is through Health Gate w.w.w. site.

BIOETHICLINE = (http://igm.n|m.nih.gov)

Deals with medical ethics, legalities, public interest & opinions, count proceedings, etc.

Cancer Lit

Address = http: //cancernet.nci.nih.gov/canlit/cltopic-htm

Producer = National Cancer Institute

Contains = Everything about cancer.

PsycINFO

(http://www.healthgate.com/help/price/psyc.info.shtml)

Producer = American Psychological Association.

Coverage = 1967 till date, over 1300 periodicals in over 25 languages.

Registration = Through Health Gate www site.

WISDOM

(http://wisdom.wellcome.ac.uk/wisdom/fundhome.html)

Contains = Over 400 funding schemes on Biomedical Research by 100 U.K. organisations.

Producer = Well Come Trust

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness.

(http://nhscrb.york.ac.uk)

Pharmaceutical Information Network

(http://phar.info.com)

AIDS LINE, AIDS DRUGS & AIDS TRIALS

(http://www.healthgate.com/choice/AMA/search.html)

Producer = National Library of Medicine

Periodicals on Medicine :

Annals of Internal Medicine (online from 1994).

http://www.acponline.org/journals/annals/annaltoc.htm

British Medical Journal (online from 1994)

http://www.bmj.com

The Lancet

http://www.thelancet.com/

JAMA (online form 1999)

http://www.Jama.com

Journal of Clinical Jhuestigation (online from 1996)

http://int.jel.org/

New England Journal of Medicine (online from 1993)

http://www.nejm.org/

Other Health related sites :

health finder

http://www.healthfinder.gov

Contains = High quality patient information.

National Organisation for Rare Diseases (in USA)

http : //www.rarediseases.org/

DRUG INFORMATION

http://www.intelihealth.com/

National Centre for Health Statistics (US)

http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww

WHO Health Report

http://www.who.int/whr
MedScope + CME (in Continuing Medical Education).
http://www.medscabe.com/
Doctor's Guide to the Internat – Meetings and conferences.
http://www.ps/group.com/
MEDCONF HTM
DXplain (a decision support system to facilitate the diagnostic process)
http://www.ics.mgh.harvard.edu/dxplain.htm (Demonstration).
Indian Sites :
www.mednet.com
www.indigene.com

Conclusion :

To conclude I may say that this study aims to satisfy Ranganathan's Laws (or a modified version of it) :–

1. Every Medical Information is for use.
2. Every Medical Information its user.
3. Every user his/her own particular medical information.
4. Save the time of the medical specialists.
5. Medical Information is a growing field of literature.

Acknowledgment :

I am thankful to my Doctor and Medical Representative friends.

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Abstract : When looking for background information about a disease, or evidence to support a particular clinical intervention, most doctors undertake some form of literature search.

This involves a visit to the nearest medical library where he can either struggle through the bound volumes of Index Medicus or use the library's CD-ROM databases. It presupposes the library being accessible (Open), the CD-ROM workstations being available, and the doctor having the time to visit.

Without going to all such complications a medical practitioner may access the information via Internet at his own home and own time if only he has an understanding about the existence, nature, scope & coverage of these databases. To meet this need, this article has presented a digest of these information for the medical specialists.

ETHICS IN INFORMATION

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Introduction

Ethics are the science of morals. Ethics can be defined as department of study concerned with the principles of human duty. From philosophical point of view ethics can be renamed as morality. There are some moral principles by which a person is guided. Ethics are professional standards of conduct. Ethics are specially questioned in situations where there is conflict of interest.

Concern about ethics in information :

Twenty first century is the age of information. Now information or knowledge contributes to the generation of wealth. Possession of information is a bey factor to remain competitive in modern world. Information has, therefore, a value in itself. People/country who has more information is considered as most rich.

An important factor to take into account is the increasing rapidly of technological development. It is an accelerating process. If we consider emergence of human before 40000 years ago, then agricultural technology came into being before 10,000 years ago. We have got electronic computer in the early 1940s, in 1994 there was world wide web.

Internet is one of the fastest and most economical systems around for the exchange of information. Internet is very much a living space where two way communication occurs all of the time. But Internet is not so private a place as people might think. While we are sitting in our homes typing on a keyboard, we hardly get-sense that someone could be watching our every move.

There are many threats to IT security. There is an increased threat from espionage and information brokers i.e. hacker. Fraud has increased with recession and restructuring. In those case, question of ethics of information arises.

Hacking

There are some intruder who want to get a free ride in the computer information system at some one else expense, they are referred hackers. Those who do this with evil purposes in mind are usually called 'Crackers'. The centre for Infra structural Warfare Studies defined the professional hackers. Professional hacker as someone who "is capable of building and creating original cracking methods. He has superior programming skills in a number of machine languages and has original knowledge of telecommunication networks. In terms of objectives, his goals are usually financial."

But it is also a fact that people no longer has to be a digital expert to be a hacker. In some countries hacking is not crime.

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Sometimes hacker (may be a employee) breaks through any system to show that security is not proved. They want to Keep watch their customers or other competitive organisation as per their employer instruction. They are referred as 'White hat' hackers.

Hackers perform various types of damages to the society. Such as engage in serious act of fraud an sabotage.

By breaking into other's computer account they can take any action that has been permitted to that particular account i.e. read and modify personal document files, read e-mail of that account send e-mail message from that account.

Steal credit card number and pirated software.

Can downloads any documents without copy higher's permission.

Penetrates into any system in both public and private sectors, including government agencies, business hospitals, financial institutions, credit burcaees & educational software.

Destroys telecommunication systems by rerouting phone calls, changing voicemail systems and made free long distance calls at other's expense.

Makes business by sending bad pictures into internet and providing virtual sex.

Hackers exploit weakness in law and advantages of new technologies. Whatever the intension behind hacking whether it is bad or good, hacking should be considered as a social crime.

National Security

With the objective of protecting national interest information is collected about foreign governments, terrorist organisation and other threats to national security. Information about modern scientific technology of other countries is also acquired. Most of the information is obtained through open media but few secrets are collected hiddenly by electronic surveillance, even by computer hacking also. Government of any country mainly takes interest about political ups & downs, economic conditions & military intelligence of other nations. They also acquire confidential information about nuclear research, chemical and biological research. So called hackers who may be the intelligence agency working for country can break into enemy's (may not be enemy) infrastructure, disabling communication and control system that support government and military operation.

Another threat to national security is terrorism. Terrorist spread negative information through internet. They also have their own website. Then what is the use of internet as information resource. In order to spread their propaganda they exploit computing technologies. They broadcast their messages & misdirect the common people through internet. One highly acclaimed study of risk of computer system began with a paragraph that conclusive 'Tomorrow's terrorist may be able to do more with a keyboard than a bomb'. Software attack against computer systems of a destructive nature are called 'information tourism'. Cyberterrorism refers to the attack against information, computer system, computer programs and data. Disruption of international financial transaction, stock exchange is result of cyber terrorism.

When any technological development takes place that is meant for the well being of overall society but at that time misuse of technology can not be anticipated. So for spreading of terrorisms we can not blame Internet or webpages.

Intellectual Property Right :

Loosely defined, intellectual property is 'product of mind'. It is similar to any property consisting of movable or immovable things where in the proprietor may use his property as he/she wishes and nobody else can lawfully use his property without his/her permission.

The convention establishing the WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) in 1967, one of the specialised agency of United Nation System, provided that intellectual property right shall include, 'right relating to :

1. literary, artistic and scientific work.
2. performance of performing artists, phonograms and broadcast.
3. intentions in all field of human endeavour.
4. scientific discoveries.
5. industrial designs.
6. trademark, service mark and commercial names and designations.
7. protection against unfair competition and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic field.'

Cyberspace is one enormous photocopying machine. The case, speed and perfection of digital copying of sound, text and image has contributed to the vast international growth of piracy. The first and foremost motive of protection of intellectual property is that those who invested in production of intellectual property should be guaranteed a financial remuneration. The second one is moral right which protect erective work against modification without creation's concept, protect the claim to authorship and the right of author to decide whether a work will be published.

The owner can best protect his property if he Keeps it out of the eyes and knowledge of world. But granting of monopoly control over inventions may restrict their social utilisation and may lead to misuse of the discoveries. Therefore, appropriate national legislations govern the intellectual property right.

Few Acts to protect misuse of Information :

Data Protection Act 1984

The Data Protection Act was established in 1984 to give rights where information is held on an individual. It sets out rules and regulations for those who use and record computerised information. Eighth principle of this act states that any body holding any personal data must ensure that the data is well controlled and secure against any unauthorised access to, alteration, discloser or destruction. This act is applicable only in case of automatically processed data not for data processed manually.

The Computer Misuse Act 1990

The computer misuse act was established in 1990, to try to contain the growing menace of 'hackers'. There are three offences : that of unauthorised access to a computer, unauthorised access with intent to commit a further crime and third unauthorised modification and deletion of data.

The Copyright Design And Patents Act 1988 :

This act deals with issue of copyright in software and web document. Any article/document can be downloaded from Internet by potential user if he has got that type permission form concerned authority.

The threat of information security are expected to continue to grow as networking provides greater opportunities for unauthorised access. In spite of that we have the concept of global access to computer system. Spread of communication has made world a 'global village'. But it is difficult for anybody to be assured that path of communication and obtaining of data is secured. There are different types of threat during exchange of information or information system. The ones that are intentional and premeditated are initiated with the intention of corrupting and causing serious damages such as espionage, fraud, mischief and sabotage. The persons causing damage intentionally by breaking computer system can be punished by legal action if they were caught hand in hand. But there are some other case we have to think over it. Person employed in an organisation who is forced to break into information system of similar related organisation by his employer or the case may be employee of intelligence agency of one country is bound to carry on electronic surveillance for sake of his own country. Both are doing just their duly. It is in general practice in case of any organisation or any country in present day. The question is that can we blame them for doing their job? Where do we place them in sense of morality? Another case is a student can write his teacher's note following line by line in examination paper. Can his teacher blame him for breaking copyright act?

Ethics itself is very virtual concept. What is unethical in one situation that can be ethical in other situation. Ethics in any case (also in case of information) deal with some moral issues. It can not be established by imposing some rules and regulations. Misuse of information can be controlled by some legal rules and act but ethics is inner perception of individuals or organisations or society. Ethics varies from man to man and from civilization to civilization. So any notion about ethics of information is very confusing. Ethics of information may refer to that we need to adopt some standardised approach while dealing with any issue relating to information collection, exchange and dissemination.

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Abstract : This article focuses on most well known computer crime called hacking with some security measurement, viz. National Security, Intellectual Property Right, Data Protection Act, The Computer Misuse Act. etc. in the light of ethics.

ELECTRONIC BOOKS IN DIGITAL ERA : PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Introduction :

The e-book is the most important development in the world of literature since the Gutenberg Press and is destined to change the reading habits of many over the next several years. Traditional book publishers are seeing the potential of digital publications and are working to ensure they enjoy a share in the market's growth. Technologies such as the Internet, Web, Electronic editing, print-on–demand, online subscription services and e-books are beginning to transform the publishing industry.

e-Book Concept :

The term 'e-book' an acronym for electronic book, refers to the electronic or digital version of a printed book or to an electronic reading appliance the hardware that runs the software required for reading books in electronic formats. The book is available as an e-Book Content or e-Book title. The software used to read an e-book have a vertical viewing screen and allow users to flip from page to page. These are as comfortable to read as a printed book, yet these offer more opportunities. For instance, readers can store a whole library of books on a single device of the size of a paperback. They can for specific information or look up words while they read. Once downloaded to any Computer or handheld multipurpose device e-books can be read offline or printed in hard copy. The e-book concept is revolutionising the formation, organisation, and presentation of information. The best knowledge is filtered from the ever expanding ocean of information on the Internet. Direct hyperlinks (hot spots) to material within an e-book and to referenced websites facilitate immediate access to information, saving readers' valuable time spent in surfing the Net. E-books can be updated simply by editing the original files and then recompiling the document back into the e-book.[1]

Emergence of e-books :

Over the last two decades, a number of important factors have influenced the need for and development of e-books:

a) The advent of DTP (Desktop publishing)
b) The growing importance of paperless publishing.
c) The case with which electronic information can be created, updated, copied, shared, distributed and searched;

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* Lecturer

d) The more widespread availability of both local and global computer based communication networks; and

e) The incipient onset of the electronic information explosion.

At present, e-books caught the popular imagination and showed real promise of succeeding in the Consumer market place. Several factors have converged to make this happen:

a) advances in Computer Software and Hardware;

b) Internet improvements to facilitate the electronic exchange of text and data;

c) Easy web applications using enabling technologies such as Hyper-Text markup language (HTML), extensible mark up language (XML) and portable document format (PDF) as underlying standards.

The web has made publishers realize that they need close chosen between print and electronic publishing Publishers are increasingly re-publishing the electronic files used in the production of print, and some are re-engineering their editorial and production processes to produce files better suited to electronic products in the first place. Many Journals are delivered by subscription over the web; references, legal and medical books are on CD-ROM or DVD-ROM and are becoming more wave savvy. In the changing context of e-books, they are more often referred to as a single volume, such as a trade book that can be brought over the web and read in a laptop, a desktop computer, a PDA, or a dedicated e-book reading device.

Definition of an e-book :

a) An e-book is a term used to describe a text analogous to a book that is in digital form to be displayed on a Computer screen.

b) A book that has been converted to digital form and could be read on a computer, usually through network services or CD-ROM.

c) An e-book is a ditgital reading material that one views on a desktop a note-book computer or on a dedicated, portable device with a large storage capacity and the ability to download new titles through a network connection. .

d) E-book are books in Computer file format and read on all types of computers, including handled devices designed specifically or reading e-books; e-books are as familiar as their print counter parts or as familiar as their print counterparts or as unique as the electronic medium itself, containing audio, video or live hyperlinks; they can be delivered by download or e-mail file attachment; e-books or disketted or CD-ROM are sent by postal mail or sold in book stores.

e) An e-book refers to electronic files or words and images that are of book length, formatted for display on one or more devices known as e-book readers, and sold or distributed as stand alone products; e-book readers are defined as the devices used to read e-books; these could be handheld or not, dedicated or not; the software that enables the display of e-books on PCs or other devices may be referred to as some software companies such as Microsoft refere to their applications as readers.(2)

f) Borchers defines an e-book as a portable hardware and software system that can display large Quantity of readable textual information to the user and let the user navigate through this information. An e-book is digital reading material that an user can view on a desktop or notebook personal computer, or on a dedicated, portable device with a large storage capacity (1500 to 50,000 pages) and the ability to download new titles via a network connection (http://www.fxpal.com/chi99deb)

Types of e-Books :

Hawkins (2000) has identified four types e-books based on content availability and access, while Crawford (2000) identified nine types e-Books based on proprietory formats, standards, media form, length of contents and access.

According to Hawkins

- Download e-books
- Dedicated e-book readers
- Print – on – Demand books
- Web-accessible e-books

According to Crawford

- Proprietary e-book devices
- Open e-books
- Free books or public domain e-books
- Pseudobooks
- Instabooks
- Not quite a book
- E-Vanity and self–publishing.
- E-books before the web
- Extended books.(3)

Prospects :

i) For authors : Increased readership a reasonable monetary return for their work and continuing ability to control the rights to their works.

ii) For Publishers : less expensive paperless mass production, the potential end to out-of Print Problems.

iii) For distributors : easy distribution via online distributors, direct marketing to Customers.

iv) For Customers : Dictionary, Software to look up words, an audio mode to have an e-book read out loud, search tools to find specific texts, multiple books in one small package, to links between e-books, customization to suit individual interests and tastes, easily updated reference material audio and full motion video content, out-of-print books, low light reading, a choice of font sizes, and portability for one's own virtual library.

v) For libraries : The instant delivery of purchased books, adjustable fonts instead of large print books, lower prices due to lower production costs, econ-friendlyness, shelf space savings, and ent to lost or damaged titles, and the ability to create their own texts.

vi) For entertainment : Multimedia capabilities and rich color photographs.(4)

vii) Easy for individuals for self publishing.

viii) Shorter publication cycle.

ix) Books are available on demand.

x) Easy to update.

xi) High royality can be paid to the authors.

xii) Users can carry an entire library with them.

xiii) Production cost for e-books are frequently much lower than books.

xiv) Users can add bookmarks without damaging the book.

xv) Users need not visit a bookstore to obtain books.

xvi) Compact and lighter than the equivalent number of printed books.

Problems :

i) Durability : The Current generation of hardware is too fragile to be used in the same manner as printed books.

ii) Expenses : The dedicated readers are expensive, at present.

iii) Technological Change : There is a risk of buying a soon-to-be defunct reader.

iv) Screen resolutions : The typical screen resolutions on handhelds and PCs probably are not good enough for extended screen reading and do not yet match the Quality of printed books.

v) Limited availability of titles : The availability of titles in electronic form is very limited at the moment.

vi) Font issues : Fonts on a computer screen at sizes equal to those used in printed materials are not as easy on the eyes.

vii) Lack of a standard format : Lack of single over riding standard means that authors, publishers, and even readers must choose what format they will support. Each reader has his or her own format. Some e-Books are binary format based on HTML and some publishing companies' use a format based on Adobe (PDF). An attempt has been made to create a single universal standard called the open e-Book specification, but many venders still prefer PDF.

viii) Availability : The dedicated readers are not widely available throughout the world.

ix) Compatibility : The probem of compatibility is due to lack of standard formats across different hardware and software and vendors. A little purchased for one dedicated reader will not be able to read on a PC.

x) Bibliographic data : The available e-book titles rarely have sufficient bibliographic data, which is a problem for libraries. Cataloguing titles raises all the cataloguing problems of parallel publication of e-mails.

xi) Licensing : Most vendors of e-books do not seem to understand library needs, or have suitable.

xii) Printing : The users may not be able to print from their readers.

xiii) Limited rights : The rights of resale are different from when a book is purchased. These are familiar issues that have arisen from e-journals e.g. licensing versus sale.(5)

Conclusion :

No doubt, the purchase of e-Books has advantages for the academic and public library communities and their users. A single copy of a work can be loaded on to a server and made accessible to unlimited number of users.

The success or failure of e-books depends not only on acceptance by users but also on the publishing industry's ability to see beyond traditional business models and to recognize that e-books are not a replacement for paper–based books. However, e-books are rapidly becoming a viable alternative over the traditional medium. E-readers are still in the early stages of development and there is reason to hope that industry standards will soon be adopted.

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Abstract : Present paper attempts to highlight the concept of e-books, emergence of e-books, types of e-books, problems and prospects of e-books in the changing context of digital environment.

MODERNISATION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRES : ROLE OF HUMAN FACTOR IN THE NEW ENVIRONMENT.

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Introduction :

Change is the most unchanging factor in the history of human civilisation. The rate of that change is to some extent exponential when considered against time. In order to survive in each and every of such changed environment adaptation with the same is of utmost importance. Adaptation is "making something suitable for new use, situation etc.; modify something". And modernisation literally means "making something suitable for modern needs or habits or bring up-to-date". Hence, modernisation may be considered as one of the manifestations of adaptation. Library and Informations Centres (LICs) are institutionalised citadel of knowledge and obviously a social institution. Hence, for survival in this exponentially changing contemporary society modernisation of LICs is a must affair; there is no alternative to it.

Modernisation : When and how :

Historically modernisation is a continuous process down the ages. Starting from the inscriptions on stone or rock to the invention of paper and printing from movable type carriers of information as well as of knowledge got themselves changed accordingly. That is the story of evolution of writing materials and that of books. However, the important factor to be considered is the form of books had always been determined by the cultural level of contemporary civilisation and the then available technology. Aceredition of universality of knowledge and development of printing technology lead the printed form of book to a place of unbelievable importance in the present day world. At the same time 'book' has already been transformed to an another from – electronic form. With the astonishing advancement of Communication technology and information technology information today can be stored on discs, CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes etc; databases of different types can be developed; and communication or transmission can be performed through network of different levels as well as online. In a word, the entire scenario has been transformed towards a new order or perspective. In fact, at present besides the prevalence of printing industry for books, periodicals etc. in hard copy form, electronic publishing has been emerging gradually but steadily. It may be considered as a threshold for a new era for an electronic era. Even some vissioneries like

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F.W. Lancaster, Isaac Asimov have envisaged a paperless society in future. In fact, almost identical transitional situations had occurred earlier also. In the middle of 15th Century A.D. with the advent of printing technology from movable type as against wide use of paper launched a new era at that time. And the then practising Calligraphists have become a matter of history. So, if we remain apathetic to the new developments around our field, we will be gradually lagging behind time. Hence the message of the time is to remain aware with the future trends and thereby get acquainted with the emerging technologies which will dominate the field relating to information. Future shape of LICs may be envisaged right now. At the same time, the future education system, user's information seeking behaviour and overall social habits of people should be judged/envisaged well beforehand. And each according to each's need subject to the surrounding conditions and replidity of progress may plan for modernisation for his LIC. But one decisive factor in the context of modernisation is the future period of time for which modernisation process is to be initiated and maintained. Depending upon these conditional and subjective as well as presumptive factors each LIC should decide and plan a feasible modernisation programme suitable to him.

Role of human factors in the modernised environment of LICs (Modernisation Vs. Humanisation) :

Modernisation does not only mean introduction of latest available information and communication technologies in the LICs. Rather, it means all round development of the LIC with best possible symbiosis of manpower and technical devices to provide best possible service to the users in the true sense of the term. The ratio of technological factor and human factor may vary in LICs. But the fundamental question is, "How minimum can be the human service in a modern library ?" Theoretically it may be zero. In reality, there are very few libraries in western countries which are fully automated/mechanised. From the very entrance to the check-out from the LIC every job is performed through mechanical devices. So, the fundamental question now arises is, "will the role of man in LICs be diminished gradually and reach to a nil at last ?" The answer may be – "May be" but "it should not be so". And if the human role in LICs becomes redundant in some future that may cause a great disaster to human civilisation itself. Two stories may be cited in this context. Appendix I and appendix II will speak for the stories. And from the essence of these stories some fundamental questions may arise.

1. What will be the nature and shape of formal education system in future ?
2. What will be the position of man as teachers in that education system ?
3. What exactly will be the information seeking behaviour of man in that society ?
4. What actually will be the sociology of this terrestrial world then ?
5. What will be the value concept of man ?

Conclusion :

So far man has established his unquestionable dominance over this terrestrial world. At any cost, he will try to maintain this supremacy for ever. It may be expected that human endeavour will always be to renovate and control the technology at his disposal. Human civilisation will survive till then upto which it remains humane. It can be inferred at this moment of time that till the LICs will prevail or become able to maintain its existence role of human factor will remain indispensible for human's sake.

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Abstract : This paper deals with the unchanging factors in the history of human civilisation. This study discusses how modernisation develops from primitive period to present age. The role of human factors in the modernised environment of libraries or information centres has been shown in this paper.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF INFORMATION STUDIES : A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY (1998–2003)

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1. Introduction :

Bibliometric studies have become very popular now-a-days. The word "bibliometries" is derived from Latin and Greek words, i.e. 'biblio' and 'metrics'. So etymologically it stands for the application of mathematics and statistics to the study of bibliography. British Librarian Alan Pritchard is generally credited with initiating the terminology "bibliometrics" in 1969. He defined it as the "application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication".[1] A more explanatory concept of bibliometrics has recently been propounded by Leo Egghe. He defines it as the "development and application of mathematical models and techniques to all aspects of communication".[2]

Reference materials are required for up-to-date information in various fields due to the explosion of knowledge and with the rapid changes noticed in all domains of human activity. But efficiency can bot be ensured unless this service is planned and executed in accordance with precise techniques of modern library and information science. Bibliometrics is one of such modern development in library & information science that help library personnel to design accurate strategies associated with their work.

This is an age of research and expedition in every field of knowledge. Consequent increase in the production of information is best reflected in the literature of every discipline, and economics is no exception. The case of literature that supports research activities is mainly constituted of periodicals. Growth in the number of specialised disciplines, increasing number of periodicals published in each of them and the escalating cost of this inevitable and umbiquitious medium of communication present constraints to the librarians in judiciously chalking out effective acquisition programmes for periodicals.

2. Source Journal

For the present study, CUJIS has been selected as the source journal. It is an annual publication (research journal) of the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta. The journal is devoted to the advancement and dissemination of the fundamental and applied knowledge of Library and Information Science. It was started in 1998–1999 and completed 5 (five) volumes till 2003.

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3. Objectives of the study :

The main objectives of the study are :

1. To make an analysis of the papers published in the volumes for the recent 5 (five) years, in order to collect information on those topics and subtopics within its purview.
2. The number of contribution published during the period under study.
3. Institutional affiliation of contributors.
4. Nature and extent of authorship.
5. Sex—wise distribution of contributors.
6. Leading contributors etc.
7. To identify the contributions in various fields of Library & Information Science.

4. Scope :

The exponential growth of literature and rapid development of libraries generated several evolutionary studies about the effectiveness and efficiency of information services. These studies led to the identifications and application of appropriate quantitative measuring techniques knows as bibliometrics. Libraries and Information Managers all over the world began to use bibliometric techniques in their day to day administration.

These bibliometric studies throw light on the pattern of growth of literature, inter relationship among different branches of knowledge, productivity and influence of authors, pattern of collection build up, their use etc. Day by day bibliometrics is attaining inter disciplinary character and sophistication.

The present study analyses the contributions of 5 (five) volumes of CUJIS since its initiation.

5. Methodology :

Data pertaining to each contribution in terms of authorship, author's address and institutional affiliation was scanned, examined and systematically recorded on the slips. Similarly data regarding citations & contributions was prepared on slips separately. For each citation the following data was recorded : type of document, name of journal, volume number and issue number. All the slips were analyzed and tabulated for making observations. The citations were counted by the type of the document and volumewise.

6. Analysis :

Table 1. Volume wise Distribution of Contributions.

[Including editorial(s), introductory note, report etc.]

Year	Volume No. Contributions	Number of	%
1998 - 1999	1	9	18.75
1999 - 2000	2	9	18.75
2000 - 2001	3	12	25.00
2001 - 2002	4	9	18.75
2002 - 2003	5	9	18.75
	Total	48	100.00

After analysing the above table we can say that, total 48 no. of contributions are there upto 5th volume. Maximum (12) no. of contributions are there in 3rd volume (2000–2001). Average 9.6 no of contributions are there in each volume of CUJIS.

Table 2. Authorship Pattern of Contributions

Number of Authors	Contributions	%
1	40	83.33
2	8	16.67
3	—	
Total	48	100.00

From the above table we are finding that, maximum no of authors are trying to publish their papers individually, i.e. (40) 83.33%. Only 16.67% authors have published jointly their papers.

Table 3. Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volumewise)

Volume No.	One Author	%	Two Authors	%
1 (1998-1999)	8	20.00	1	12.50
2 (1999-2000)	7	17.50	2	25.00
3 (2000–2001)	8	20.00	4	50.00
4 (2001-2002)	9	22.50	0	—
5 (2002-2003)	8	20.00	1	12.50
Total	40	100.00	8	100.00

In the above table it is clear that, in volume 1, there are 8 (20.00%) contributions by one author. and 1 (12.50%) contributions by two authors. In volume 2, there are 7 (17.50%) contributions by one author and 2 (25.00%) contribution by two authors. In volume 3, there are 8 (20.00%) articles by one author and 4 (50.00%) articles by two authors. In volume 4, there are 9 (22.50%) articles are by one author and there are no contribution by two authors. In volume -5, there are 8 (20.00%) articles by one author and one (12.50%) article by two authors.

Table 4. The Subject wise Distribution of Articles.

Subject Field	No. of Contributions	%
LIS (Library & Information Science) Education	4	8.33
LIS Systems/Networking	8	16.67
Professional Development	1	2.08
IT Application in Libraries	9	18.75
Librarianship (Academic/Public/Special)	2	4.17
Library Movement	1	2.08
Marketing of Library & Information Services	1	2.08
Reading Habit /Using the Library	1	2.08
User Education	0	0
User Surveys	3	6.26
Total Quality Management in LIS	1	2.08
Bibliometrics	0	0
Bibliographic Control	1	2.08
Classification/Cataloguing	0	0
Library & Information Services	4	8.34
Information/Knowledge Management	2	4.17
Library Organisations	0	0
Life Sketch (Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Eugene Garfield etc.)	2	4.17
Miscellaneous	8	16.66
Total	48	100.00

After analysing the above table, we can say that maximum no. of contributions on 'IT Applications in Libraries' in this journal. On 'LIS Education', there are 4 (8.33%) contributions. On 'LIS systems/networking', there are 8 (16.67%) contributions. On 'Professional Development' there is 1 (2.08%) contribution. On 'IT Application in Libraries', there are 9 (18.75%) contributions. On 'Librarian ship' there are 2 (4.17%) contributions. On 'Library Movement' there is only one (2.08%) contribution. On 'Marketing of Library & Informations Services', there is only one (2.08%) contribution. On 'Reading Habit/Using the Library', there is only one (2.08%) contribution. On 'User Education', there is no contribution. On 'User Surveys' there are 3 (6.26%) contributions. On 'Total Quality Management in Library & Information Services', there is one (2.08%) contribution. On 'Bibliometrics', there is no contribution. On 'Bibliographic Control' there is only 1 (2.08%) contribution. On 'Classification/Cataloguing', there is no contribution. On 'Library & Information Services' there are 4 (8.34%) contributions. On 'Information Management/Knowledge Management' there are 2 (4.17%) contributions. On 'Library organisation', there are no contributions.

On 'Life Sketch', there are 2 (4.17%) contributions. 8 contributions (16.66%) are on 'Miscellaneous' topics.

Table 5. Distribution of Contributions in Various fields of the Subject (Volumewise)

Subject Field	V1	%	V2	%	V3	%	V4	%	V5	%
LIS Education	4	44.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIS Systems/ Networking	0	0	0	0	3	25.00	2	22.22	3	33.34
Professional Development	1	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT Application in Libraries	1	11.11	0	0	3	25.00	1	11.11	4	44.44
Librarianship (Academic/ Public/Special)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.11	1	11.11
Library Movement	0	0	1	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marketting of Library & Inf. Services	0	0	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0
Reading Habit/Using the Library	1	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
User Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
User Surveys	0	0	1	11.11	1	8.33	1	11.11	0	0
Total Quality Mgmt. in LIS	0	0	1	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bibliometrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bibliographic Control	0	0	0	0	1	8.34	0	0	0	0
Classification/ Cataloguing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Library & Information Services	0	0	2	22.22	1	8.34	1	11.11	0	0
Information Mgmt./ Knowledge Mgmt.	0	0	2	22.23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Library Organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life Sketch (SRR; Garfield etc.)	0	0	1	11.11	0	0	1	11.11	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	22.23	1	11.11	2	16.66	2	22.23	1	11.11
Total	9	100	9	100	12	100	9	100	9	100

After analysing the above table, it is clear that, on 'LIS education' there are 4 (44.44%) articles in Volume 1. On 'LIS Systems/Networking', there are 3 (25.00%) articles in volume 3, 2 (22.22%) articles in volume 4 and 3 (33.34%)

articles in volume 5. On 'Professional Development' there is only one (11.11%) article in volume 1. On 'IT Application in Libraries', there is only 1 (11.11%) article in volume 1, 3 (25.00%) articles in volume 3, 1 (11.11%) article in volume 4 and 4 (44.44%) articles in volume 5. On 'Librarianship', there is only 1 (11.11%) article in both volume 4 and volume 5. On 'Library Movement' there is only one (11.11%) article in volume 2. On 'Marketing of Library and Information Services' there is only one (8.33%) article in volume 3. On 'Reading Habit/Using the Library', there is only one article in volume 1. On 'User Education' there is no article. On 'User Surveys', there is one (11.11%) article in volume 2, one article in (8.33%) volume 3 and one (11.11%) article in volume 4. On 'Total Quality Management in LIS', there is only one (11.11%) article in volume 3. On 'Bibliometrics', there is no article. On 'Bibliographic Control' there is only one (8.34%) article in volume 3. On 'Classification/ Cataloguing' there is no article. On 'Library & Information Services', there are 2 (22.22%) articles in volume 2, 1 (8.34%) in volume 3 and 1 (11.11%) in volume 4. On 'Information Management/Knowledge Management' there are 2(22.23%) articles in volume 2. On 'Library Organisation', there is no article. On 'Life Sketch' there is one (11.11%) article in volume 2 and one (11.11%) article in volume 4. There are 2 (22.23%) articles in volume 1, 1 (11.11%) in volume 2, 2 (16.66%) in volume 3, 2 (22.23%) in volume 4 and 1 (11.11%) in volume 5 on Miscellaneous Topics.

Table 6 : Contributions With and Without References

Item	No. of Contributions	%
Contributions with references	30	62.50
Contributions without references	18	37.50
Total	48	100.00

There are 30 (62.50%) no. of contributions which have references. On the other hand 18(37.50%) no. of contributions having without references.

Table 7 : Contributions With and Without References : (Volumewise)

Volume No.	Contributions with References	%	Contributions without References	%
1 (1998-1999)	00	00.00	09	50.00
2 (1999-2000)	05	16.67	04	22.22
3 (2000-2001)	11	36.67	01	05.56
4 (2001-2002)	07	23.33	02	11.11
5 (2002-2003)	07	23.33	02	11.11
Total	30	100.00	18	100.00

After analysing the above table, it is clear that maximum no. of contributions of without references are there in volume 1 and minimum no. of contributions of without references in volume 3. Maximum no. of contributions having references are there in volume 3 and minimum no. of contributions having references are there in volume 1, i.e. in volume 1 there is no reference(s). In volume 2, there are 5 (16.67%) contributions having references. In volume 3, 11 (36.67%) contributions having references. In volume 4, 07 (23.33%) Contributions having references. In volume 5, there also 7 (23.33%) contributions having references. In volume 1, all the contributions are without having references. In volume 2, 4 (22.22%) contributions are without having references. In volume 3, 1 (5.56%) contribution has no references. In volume 4 & 5, both there are 2 (11.11%) contributions have no reference.

Table 8 : Types of Publications Cited

Types of Publications Cited	No. of Citations	%
Books	88	33.84
Journals/Periodicals	78	30.00
Seminar/Conference Proceedings	3	01.16
Reports	1	00.39
Theses/Dissertations	—	—
Miscellaneous (Websites, Govt. Documents, Daily Newspapers etc.)	90	34.61
Total	260	100.00

Analysis :

After analysing the above table, we can say that, maximum no of websites, Govt. documents and daily newspapers are cited in this journal. There are 88(33.84%) book citations, 78 (30.00%) periodicals citations, 3 (01.16%) report citations and 90 (34.61%) websites, Govt. documents and daily newspaper citations.

Table 9 : Types of Publications Cited (Volumewise)

Types of Publications	V.1	%	V.2	%	V.3	%	V.4	%	V.5	%
Books	–	–	18	85.71	31	64.58	11	8.21	28	49.13
Journals/Periodicals	–	–	3	14.29	16	33.34	42	31.34	17	29.83
Seminar/Conference Proceedings	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.49	1	01.75
Reports	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.75	–	–
Theses/Dissertations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Miscellaneous (Websites, Govt. Documents, Daily Newspaper etc.)	–	–	–	–	.01	2.08	78	58.21	11	19.29
Total	–	–	21	100	48	100	134	100	57	100

In volume 1, there is no citation. In volume 2, there are 18 (85.71%) book citations. In volume 3, there are 31 (64.58%) book citations. In volume 4, there are 11 (8.21%) book citations. In volume 5, there are 28 (49.13%) book citations.

In volume 2 there are 3 (14.29%) journal citations. In volume 3, there are 16 (33.34%) journal citations. In volume 4, there are 42 (31.34%) journal citations and in volume 5, there are 17 (29.83%) journal citations. In volume 4, there are 2 (1.49%) conference/seminar proceedings citations and in volume 5, there is 1 (01.75%) conference/seminar proceedings citations. In volume 4, there is only one (0.75%) report citation. In volume 3, only one (2.08%) miscellaneous citation is there. In volume 4, 78 (58.21%) miscellaneous citations are there and in volume 5, 11 (19.29%) miscellaneous citations are there.

Table 10 : Distribution of Citations (Volumewise)

Vol. No.	No. of Citations (Including website addresses)	%
1 (1998-1999)	0	0
2 (1999-2000)	21	8.08
3 (2000-2001)	48	18.46
4 (2001-2002)	134	51.53
5 (2002-2003)	57	21.93
Total	260	100.00

After analyzing the above table it is very clear that maximum no. of citations (134) are in volume 4. In volume 1, there is no citation. In volume 2, there are 21 (8.33%) citations. In volume 3, there are 48 (18.66%) citations. In volume 4, there are 134 (53.17%) citations and in volume 5, there are 57 (19.84%) citations.

Table 11 : Average Citations Per Contribution in Each Volume.

Vol. No.	No. of Contributions	No. of Citations (Including website addresses)	%
1 (1998-1999)	9	0	0
2 (1999-2000)	9	21	8.08
3 (2000-2001)	12	48	18.46
4 (2001-2002)	9	134	51.53
5 (2002-2003)	9	57	21.93
Total	48	260	100.00

In volume 1, there are 9 contributions and there is no citation. In volume 2, there are also 9 contributions and 21 (8.08%) citations are there. In volume 3, there are 12 no. of contributions and 48 (18.46%) citations are there. In volume 4, 9 contributions and 134 (51.53%) citations are there. In volume 5, 9 contributions and 57 (21.93%) citations are there. In volume 4, there are maximum no. of citations.

Table 12 : Distribution of Contributions According to Male & Female.

Contributor	No. of contributors	%
Male contributor	41	73.21
Female contributor	15	26.79
Total	56	100

From above table we can say that there are 41 (73.21%) male contributors and 15 (26.79%) female contributors.

Table 13 : Distribution of Contributions According to Male & Female (volume wise)

Volume No.	Male Contributor	%	Female Contributor	%
1 (1998-1999)	10	24.39	—	—
2 (1999-2000)	9	21.96	2	13.34
3 (2000-2001)	11	26.82	5	33.33
4 (2001-2002)	4	09.75	5	33.33
5 (2002-2003)	7	17.08	3	20.00
Total	41	100	15	100

After analysing the above table we can say that in volume 1, there are 10 (24.39%) male contributors. In volume 2, 9 (21.96%) male contributors and 2 (13.34%) female contributors are there. In volume 3, 11 (26.82%) male contributors and 5 (33.33%) female contributors. In volume 4, 4 (9.75%) male contributors and 5 (33.33%) female contributors. In volume 5, 7 (17.08%) male contributors and 3 (20.00%) female contributors. Maximum no of male contributors are in volume 3. On the other hand in volume 3 & 4 maximum no. of female contributors.

Table 14 : Institution—wise Distribution of Contributions.

Name of the Institution	No of Contributions	%
Teaching Faculty of various library schools	25	52.08
University/College Libraries	5	10.42
Institutes : Research Institutes/Laboratories	1	2.09

Name of the Institution	No of Contributions	%
Documentation & Information Centers	–	–
Library Associations	–	–
National Libraries	–	–
Govt. Departments	1	2.09
School Libraries	2	4.16
Mixed (University & Institute Librarians, teaching faculty & staff of various library schools)	3	6.25
Research Scholars & Students	11	22.91
Total	48	100

From the above table it is very clear that maximum no. of contributions are from teaching faculty i.e. 25 (52.08%). The research scholars and students have contributed 11 (22.91%) no of articles. The contributions from others are not satisfactory.

Table 15 : Institutionwise Distribution of Contributions (According to Volume)

Institution	V.1	%	V.2	%	V.3	%	V.4	%	V.5	%
Teaching/Faculty of various library schools	9	100	7	77.78	5	41.67	1	11.11	3	33.34
University and College Libraries	–	–	–	–	2	16.67	2	22.23	1	11.11
Institutes : Research Institutes/ Laboratories	–	–	1	11.11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Documentation/ Information Centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library Associations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
National Libraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Govt. Departments	–	–	1	11.11	–	–	–	–	–	–
School Libraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22.22	–	–
Mixed (University, Institute Libraries, Teaching Faculty & staff of various librarys schools)	–	–	–	–	1	8.33	1	11.11	1	11.11
Research Scholars/ Students	–	–	–	–	4	33.33	3	33.33	4	44.44
Total	9	100	9	100	12	100	9	100	9	100

From analysis of the above table it is clear that, in volume 1, all the contributions are from teaching faculty, i.e. 100%. In volume 2, 7 (77.78%) no. of articles are from teaching faculty. One article from research institution/laboratories i.e. 11.11% and one contribution from Govt. department i.e. also 11.11%. In volume 3, 5 (41.67%) no. of articles are from teaching faculty; 4 (33.33%) no. of articles are from research scholars/students; 2 (16.67%) no of articles are from university and college libraries, and 1 (8.33%) are from mixed type of institutions. In volume 4, 3(33.33%) no. of articles are from research scholars/ students; 2 (22.22%) no. of articles are from school libraries; 2 (22.22%) no. of articles are from university and college libraries and 1 (11.11%) from teaching faculty & 1(11.11%) from mixed type of institutions. In volume 5, 4 (44.44%) no. of articles are from research scholars and students; 3 (33.34%); no of articles are from teaching faculty; 1 (1.11%) no. of article from university & college libraries and 1 (11.11%) from mixed type of institutions.

7. Findings of this study and conclusion :

The following conclusion can be drawn from the above study :

1. A majority of the Library & Information Scientists prefer to contribute their papers individually.
2. Most of the contributions in this journal are from Kolkata.
3. Dr. Biplab Chakrabarti is the author who contributed maximum no. of papers to this periodical.
4. Most of the contributions in this journal are from teaching faculty and research scholars.
5. Most of the contributions are on "IT application in libraries". "LIS Systems & Networking" also started attracting the contributions. It comes next to "IT application in libraries".
6. Most of the contributions are with citations.
7. A majority of the Library & Information Scientists have cited websites in large number; next it comes books and journals thereof.
8. The journal citations are from 78 (Seventy Eight) journals; the book citations are from 88 (Eightyeight) books and the websites citations are from 90 (Ninety) no. of websites.

8. Acknowledgment :

I am thankful to Dr. Biplab Chakrabarti, Reader, DLIS, CU for his heartfelt cooperation, guidance & continuous inspiration.

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Abstract : CUJIS (Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies) published by the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta. CUJIS has played a key role in the dissemination of fundamental and applied knowledge of library and information science. This paper brings out the results of a bibliometric study covered in the issues of CUJIS from Vol. 1 (1998–1999) to Vol. 5 (2002 – 2003). It examines the authorship pattern, year wise, micro subject wise, institution wise distribution of contributions. The paper also examines the contributions from different point of views. It analyses 260 citations appended to 48 research articles. It gives the average number of citations per contribution, and type of publications cited etc. in a lucid and vivid manner.

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING: JOURNEY TO A NEW ERA

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Introduction:

Information and communication are closely related. Communication is the process of social exchange and information is the object of an exchange. The methods used by man to communicate in written form have changed rather frequently through out history. The clay tablets gave the way to papyrus, which in turn was replaced by the vellum codex. The vellum codex itself was superseded by print on paper. At present, society finds itself in the early stages of a natural evolution from print on paper communication to electronic communication. The emergence of Internet as a new medium of information storage and delivery, represents a revolution which would have a lasting impact on the publishing and information delivery system in the 21st century. Publishing technology is changing fast, and a writer's work can now be made available in many forms-on databases, as CD-ROM discs, and on CD-Interactive discs, among others. New technology makes it easy to combine works of journalism, literature, art, photography, music, film and video in multimedia and interactive formats. Increasingly numbers of publisher are using the Internet as a global way to offer their publications to the international community of scientists and technologists.

Definition:

Electronic publishing is storage, manipulation, transmission and presentation of information by electronic means. It is the trade of making and selling books and other knowledge products such as music, art reproduction, photographs and maps. It includes commissioning manuscripts, negotiation with authors and their agents, design of books, book production, publicity and sales through book wholesalers and retailers. Electronic publishing is in the process not merely of changing the production of print products but also of vastly extending the range of 'non print' publishing to include hypermedia and database publishing on CD-ROM and disk and On-line and networked publishing.

Development in Publishing Technology:

The structure and methods of printing industry changed remarkably in 500 years that followed the introduction of movable type and printing press by Johannes Gutenberg around 1450. The traditional publishing industry predominately text based, has likewise remained very stable. The publisher has always played a central role-selecting, editing and designing continent, arranging for production and distribution and bearing the financial risks and legal responsibilities. Over the time, there has been a trend towards increasing specialization leading to the establishment of distinct operations for these tasks. Distribution channels, originally through book shops, have been extended to include mail order, from book clubs for example, the direct sales, for special publications such as encyclopedias.

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The term 'electronic publishing', which originated in the 1960's when electronic phototypesetter first became available from companies such as Linotype, has since been used to refer to a variety of technological developments. One of these was the evolution of optical disk technology during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Massive storage 550 Mb on a CD-ROM provided an alternative to paper for distribution. Other developments allowed customers/users to access information via an online database, thus bypassing physical distribution entirely.

Electronic publishing has already started to change the roles of the publisher and book distributor. As a consequence new opportunities have opened up for the supply of hardware and software to publishers and end users, as well as printers, though much material is still supplied in hard copy format. Disk mastering services have emerged to complement printers in the traditional market place. New markets have been developed for online service providers.

The digital revolution of the early 1990s has ushered in a new era of multimedia publishing. Techniques to capture encode and compass image, audio and video data, to store it on disk and move it over wide area networks mean that there is an increased demand for material to fill this capacity. Multimedia now forms a growing proportion of titles published on compact disk, through many of these are of poor quality.

While electronic publishing made little immediate difference to the structure of the industry, multimedia publishing signals a fundamental change that will usher in the first post-Gutenberg generation. Content owners, long a neglected part of the publishing industry, suddenly find themselves in a position of power. These owners include existing copyright holders (authors, publishers), special collections (photos, music, film, T.V. clippings) and creators of new content. New and powerful asset holding companies are emerging, who can handle copyright clearance and arrange payments to owners for a range of content. In this new world, traditional publishers face challenges from new entrants. At the other end of the spectrum, self publishing on networks will allow authors to bypass publishers altogether.

Requirements for electronic publishing:

The requirements for electronic publishing are:

1. Machine readable text;
2. Low cost computer;
3. Sophisticated word processing software;
4. Low cost and high speed mass storage device;
5. Dependable telecommunication links;
6. Trained manpower.

Forms:

'Electronic Publishing' materials by one of the following methods:

1. *By means of physical carrier:* It contains of a copy of work/works that can be sale, rental, or lending, e.g. CD-ROM , Video disc, optical digital discs, tapes and cards. They are classified as optical because they are optically sensitive materials to store information. They have huge storage capacity.
2. *By means of communication network :* The document is distributed through an electronic network that could provide online access to scientific papers to everyone concerned - authors, editors, referees and users, e.g.- the internet or online facilities.
3. *By means of broadcast:* The material is distributed through an electronic broadcast which may or may not encrypted, that means to put information into a special code, especially in order to prevent people from looking at it without authority, e.g. - pestle, CEEFAX.

Feature :

'Electronic Publishing' has the following features :

1. Application of computer aided process : In electronic publishing, the application of computer aided process by publishing for finding, capturing, shaping and updating information content in order to judiciously disseminate it to a chosen audience.
2. Human resource integration : This new technological power forces human resource integration in to publishing process. For the first time users directly interacting with publishers and authors.
3. Author-user interaction : Author-user interaction altered dramatically with electronic publishing. The authors and publishers roles tend to merge and driven by the need for greater knowledge and expertise in the creation and updating electronic files and databanks for specific users.
4. New information packaging focus : 'On-demand publishing' shifting information packaging focus so that end user is the internal player with author and publisher which allows the material to be stored in the form of an extremely correct and inexpensive master from which individual copies are produced as desired.
5. Database segments : Videotext and teletext are providing access to the information stored in the database and databanks. The database segment of electronic publishing today consists of information delivery. The PCs are rapidly becoming the terminals of choice for accessing online database.

Commercial aspects :

Generally electronic publishers gain revenue from three sources :

1. *Advertisement banners:* Advertising revenue can be generated in several different ways :

   a. Advertisers might pay a fee each time their banner is displayed on the publisher's site.
   b. Publishers receive a payment each time one of their site users clicks on an advertisement and is taken to the advertiser's website.
   c. The publisher can receive a payment when the user buys an advertised product. This type of arrangement, which is becoming more popular, gives the publisher a percentage of the purchase price. Online sellers using these kinds of programs include Amazon. Com, Barnes & Noble, and Ticket master.

2. *Subscriptions :* While print publishers routinely charge for their magazines or newspapers, subscription - based publications on the web are unusual.

   With only a few publishing exceptions, web users have shown a reluctance to pay for online content.

3. *Pay per View:* Publishers have another option to raise revenues in the form of pay-per-view, which requires readers to pay in order to download material. This method is commonly used for online fiction books and article archives. In the case of an archive, users can usually search for free but are charged a fee for each article they view.

Advantages :

Electronic publishing has a number of advantages over conventional (paper) publishing. Some of these are listed below:

1. *Interactivity:* Unlike conventional paper publishing, electronic publishing uses technologies which allow documents to be interactive, so that we can 'link' different parts of a document or different documents together. Readers of a document can then click on a instantly view the related information or other document.
2. *Huge storage capacity:* The enormous storage capacity helps to store more information within a single volume work than the conventional (paper) one. It helps to reduce the space problem of a library or information center.
3. *Speed of production:* With conventional publishing, once a document has been written, there can be considered delay while the document is being printed and bound and distributed. However, if suitable tools are used to create the document, it can be virtually instantaneously converted into a form suitable for immediate electronic publishing.
4. *Accessibility:* Documents which are published online are readily available (from the World Wide Web or through a portal to a company internet) for downloading. Information can be accessed through online from any work station or home.
5. *Time of access:* Electronic publishing helps scientists and researches to access the latest information quickly. For the research purpose it is necessary to get latest information quickly to avoid duplication.

6. *Convenience of Updating:* Updating "live" printed documents already in the field can be very costly. If we do not completely re-issue a document, we need to implement procedures for identifying all corrections, amendments or errata to the documents readers. Such as procedures tend to be time consuming and can be prone to errors. With electronic publishing, re-issuing of a complete document is relatively fast and inexpensive.
7. *Cost:* The cost of printing, binding, and delivering, particularly of large documents, can be considerable. However, it is relatively cheap to 'burn' and dispatch CD-ROMs, which can hold a large amount of information, or to e-mail an 'electronic' document directly to your user.
8. *Help for secondary publisher:* The secondary publisher get database rapidly for indexing and abstracting than the conventional (paper) publishing.
9. *Easy maintenance:* The maintenance of electronic document is much easier and cheaper than the maintenance of conventionally published product.

Disadvantage:

Access to resources on internet can be painfully slow and unreliable, especially from India due to bandwidth restrictions of physical media. Sometimes publishers discounted the back files online to save cost. Along with this there are some disadvantages of electronic publishing. These are:

1. Lack of user-friendliness.
2. Additional technological requirements.
3. Lack of technical standardization.
4. Obsolesce or longivity of information and technology.
5. Practices influencing retrieval of information.
6. Lack of security and misconduct.
7. Electronic document lack the feel and appearance of printed books.
8. Chances of health hazard.

Copyright and electronic publishing:

All forms of works can be stored and transmitted or made available electronically. Most types of dramatic document, musical and artistic works can be represented in digital form, as can films and sound recordings. It is not surprising that the growth of multimedia and networks is now posing considerable challenges to copyright law is doomed in this arena, quickly to be overtaken by contractual means of controlling the use and dissemination of copyright works. Already there are serious issues emerging in relation to the internet, copyright and freedom of speech, In the USA, the copyright infringement action has been taken by the church of scientology against an ex-member who placed some of the church's materials on the internet. Even on the act of digitations, converting a conventional work in to digital form has wide ranging implications.

All the forms of electronic publishing are capable of copyright subsistence. In all cases, the individual works so made available may be subject to copyright and in some cases, there will be other copyrights, such as that in the broadcast or cable program. Additionally, there may be an additional copyright in the form of compilation.

The word 'electronic' has a particularly wide meaning by S178, of a copyright , Designs and Patents Act, 1988 being ' actual by electric, magnetic, electro-magnetic, electro-chemical, or electro-mechanical energy,' and the term 'in electronic form' means in a form usable only by electronic means. However, even this may be incapable of keeping up with technological change. It is clear that this above definitions apply to CD-ROM , laser and magnetic disk technology, and this is important as , by S17(2), copying includes storage in any medium by electronic means. Some forms of online publishing would be deemed to be cable programme services, S7 (1).

In a library, in terms of electronic publishing, facilitators (persons who acquire copies of works or subscribe to on-line services and make those copies or services available to the end users) are in a vulnerable position. If the person gains access to electronically stored information and makes a copy of it or a substantial part of it (or does any other act in relation to it) beyond the scope of the license agreement under which it is made available, then the facilitator, depending on the circumstances, could be liable for infringement of copyright directly or by authorizing the infringement. Under the copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, 16(2), copyright is infringed by a person who, without the license of the copyright owner does, or authorizes another to do, any of the acts restricted by the copyright. The relative case of copying electrically stored works is the reason why facilitators are in a more dangerous position here than they are in relation to works stored on paper.

The phenomenal growth of electronic publishing raised questions in the areas of copyright laws. Legislators, educators, citizens' group and website owners are grappling to find solution to these complex issues. The enormity and easy access of the Internet makes it nearly impossible to regulate, much less monitor. Recognizing this fact, the digital millennium Copyright Act, passed by Congress in August 1998, and provided immunity to Internet Service Providers for the copyright infringements of its customers. Even so, the vastness of the Internet has not deterred some from believing that it needs controls.

Role of Librarians :

In a library, librarians play the role of facilitator. Thus he/she must fully understand the law of copyright in terms of electronic publishing and make sure that the electronic information they hold or subscribe to is not misused. One way they can minimize the risk of legal liability is to post warning notices near the computer terminals or on screens, monitors the access of electronic materials and generally educates the end users about the copyright position and need to respect copyright materials. Where the librarian or access provider is in a contractual relationship with the user of the material, the inclusion in the contract of appropriate indemnity clauses should be considered.

Indian Scenario :

The National Centre for Publications on CD-ROM (NCPC) was setup in 1996 by NISSAT at the Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FIIT), IIT Delhi. This center of all the CD-ROMs published in India and on India, covering Indian art, culture, heritage and other aspects barring games, music, entertainment and software. The centre was conceived to provide the following services:

- ✓ Search service from the CD-ROMs available at the center.
- ✓ Compilation of common catalogue of all Indian CDs with price and source of information.
- ✓ Compilation of union catalogue of CD-ROMs available in libraries and information centers in India.
- ✓ Review of CD-ROM products.

Other famous Indian publishers are:

- *AGoodBook.com:* offering previously unpublished and out of print novels on electronic format. Currently accepting manuscripts.
- *Altos Document Services:* specializing in electronic publishing in PDF or HTML format, document scanning, and more.
- *Antelope Publishing:* books on disk.
- *Architectural Press:* provides texts for students and practicing architects in both book and electronic formats.
- *Aspatore Books:* publishes print and electronic titles.
- *Author Network:* e-book publisher of fiction and non-fiction titles.
- *Bank of Wisdom:* publishes rare books on CD-ROM.
- *BiblioBytes:* choose from a variety of downloadable electronic books and texts. Sample portions of some items available for free.
- *Bookbooters.com:* offers a range of fiction and non-fiction in e-Book and paperback formats.
- *Booklight Inc:* offers web design, hosting, maintenance, marketing, and e-Book publishing services.
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- *eReads.com:* online publisher dedicated to bringing out of print books back in electronic and print formats. Also works to introduce titles by new writers.
- *ExeBook Self-Publisher:* e-book software, library, self-publishing services, and message board for authors.
- *Fairbairn T.E. (FriPro):* publishing on disk and over the Internet.
- *Fledgling Press:* electronic showcase for new authors, as well as online bookshop.
- *GGS Information Services:* publication Services Company will create computerized documents and deliver them electronically.
- *Global Language Resources:* publisher offers a collection of several hundred literature classics, accompanied by concordances, dictionary, thesaurus, and search tools. Provider of reference-oriented publishing services for individuals and institutions.
- *Hard Shell Word Factory:* intermediary between authors and the electronic public, offering a way for these authors to sell their work outside the traditional paper publishing industry.

- *HyperInfo Knowledge Power Centre:* offers a series of pay-for-value knowledge services and online know-how.
- *ibooks, inc:* imprint dedicated to reprinting historically significant popular fiction, and new front list titles in digital format.
- *InstantEbookBusiness.com:* offering turnkey e-book reseller network marketing opportunities.
- *InTech Publishing:* publishes cyber books for Internet marketing and distribution. Also publishes first time authors of how to books, cookbooks, poetry and more.
- *ipicturebooks.com:* dedicated to providing high-quality e-books based on children's books from many publishers.
- *iPublish:* allows writers to submit their works directly for consideration for publication as e-books.
- *JSTOR:* organisation committed to the electronic archiving of scholarly journals and literature.
- *Jutastat:* electronic publishing, CD-ROM, and Internet.
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- *Peak Interactive Books, Inc:* original publisher of interactive books using print, CD-ROM, and the World Wide Web.
- *PEPC Worldwide:* developer of the PRESSPOiNT interactive kiosk that digitally prints the latest editions of newspapers from around the world.
- *Poitin Press:* publisher and seller of first-run fiction and non-fiction.
- *RealScoop Press:* electronic book and digital software publishing company.
- *Reprint Rights Marketing:* providing reprint rights to Internet marketing and Christian e-books.

- *Rosetta Books:* electronic publisher dedicated to the expansion of e-reading in the education and consumer markets.
- *Scribblers eBookShoppe:* sells electronic books from major publishers. Features authors of the month, mystery, fiction, children's, and more. Also includes a publishing solution.
- *Silent Partners:* provides electronic publishing services for newsletters, magazines, journals, and books; high-tech, medical, and scientific documentation; and conference proceedings.
- *Televisual:* information design and Management Company with high volume data repurposing, document and picture scanning, audio and video digitisation facilities.
- *Texterity:* provider of outsourced electronic publishing services.
- *Time Warner Electronic Publishing:* high-end reference, thinking games, and edu-tainment publishing from CD-ROMS to online sites such as ArtsLink, BookWorks, S.P.Q.R., and the Virtual Kitchen.
- *VirtualBookworm.com:* publishes books electronically or visit our bookstore for some selections.
- *YearDisc Systems, Inc.:* provider of CD-ROM yearbooks.

Conclusion:

Researches are going to develop the technology of electronic publishing. As e-books are downloaded from the Web, the potential for a sophisticated hacker to engage in unauthorized duplication is omnipresent. To assist in copyright protection, adobe systems developed its PDF Merchant to encrypt electronic content and distribute the certificates required for access to electronic document. Scientists at the Media Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are developing electronic technology that will result in a finished product that has pages that can be turned or riffled through. Electronic-ink is the secret ingredient to make this possible, according to scientists at MIT. E-ink has the capability of erasing it-self and redrawing new text and illustrations. Books that have E-ink will have a paper like property but will also be able to store massive amounts of data.

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Abstract : With the emergence of the Internet as a new medium of information storage, retrieval and delivery, the publishing technology is changing fast. This article highlights the development of the publishing technology from traditional way to electronic way with its forms, features, advantages, commercial aspects and disadvantages. Copyright is one of the major aspects in the publishing world and so as to in electronic publishing. Attempts to focus on the role of informational professionals in this matter.

The details of the M. Phil Course in LIS are as follows :

M. PHIL COURSE IN LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Eligibility	: 50% marks in MLIS Degree of Calcutta University or its equivalent from any University or Institution in India or abroad (Candidates from distance or correspondence courses recognized by the University are also eligible).
Session	: July to June every year.
Intake Capacity	: 10 (Ten)
Selection Procedure	: Indian students, both sponsored and non-sponsored, will have to appear for a written admission test followed by an interview. (Foreign and NRI students are exempted).
Duration	: 1 (one) year. Regular class (Evening) for six (6) months followed by dissertation work for six months.
Course Fees	: a) Rs. 2000/- per month for non-sponsored Indian students. b) Rs. 3000/- per month for sponsored Indian students. c) US$ 1000 or its equivalent for foreign or NRI students. (Admission fee, examination fee, library fee extra)

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Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies
No. 6 **2003-2004**

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